APPENDIX 1

CARONDELET PARK

MASTER PLAN

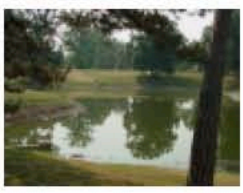
WATER

WATER CHARACTER

- Design the water features in Carondelet Park so that they reflect the flow, movement and spatial quality of naturally occurring waterway features.
- Design water features with informal curves and bends to provide for unfolding long and short views.
- Create the shapes and character of the water features to reinforce the bends and landforms in the passive corridor system. Emphasize the link between the park's water features and passive use corridor.
- Draw upon the reflective property of water to highlight and increase drama around special built features and landforms.
- Create the features as a series of unique "events" that one experiences throughout the waterway. Highlight these events as a one-of-a-kind, dynamic experience.
- Create unique landscape treatments around the various "events" using plants and plant groupings that are reflective of the surrounding scale, character and use.

- Locate water features to minimize loss of specimen trees, groves and other high quality land uses.
- Diversify the character of sinkhole linkages as related to the local topographical condition.
- Celebrate the diversity of wetlands, the clarity of moving water features and the ability of visitors to view the water with additional bridges between the water features.
- Design the water features with a variety of edge conditions, ranging from naturalistic vegetation and rocks to formal paved edge treatments.
- Promote user interaction with certain bodies of water by using welcoming, naturalized edge conditions while providing gentile barriers to keep pedestrian traffic in designated areas at other bodies.
- Employ the water for its audible and cooling properties around seating areas, paths and near park facilities.

FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS



- Create water features that have the ability to reduce long-term maintenance and the need for other drainage and water input infrastructure.
- Design the water features to flow from higher elevations to lower elevations.

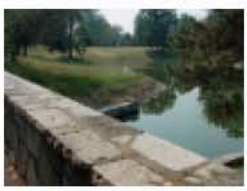
- Increase ecological quality and alleviate drainage and overflow problems in the lower pools by holding and controlling waters in the upper pools.
- Design and manage lakes and pools to act as drains in times of flooding, improving the landscape quality and retaining wildlife diversity at all times.
- Design the water features so that they can accommodate low to heavy rainfall.
- Utilize wetlands at key locations to provide for flood handling capacity, increased biodiversity, sediment filtration and erosion control.
- Utilize the flood plain corridor by draining low areas to the storm water drain and potentially raising certain areas.
- Design water features to increase the biodiversity of aquatic life in order to maximize fishing opportunities. Utilize and maintain deep-water pockets to avoid winterkill of fish.
- Construct aesthetically sensitive fishing platforms in allowable sloped areas to accommodate users with disabilities.
- Utilize desirable surface water to contribute to water bodies. Discourage unnecessary piping of water to city drainage infrastructure.
- Encourage removal of undesirable surface water from roadways, parking lots and maintenance areas to city drainage and water treatment infrastructure.

WATER QUALITY

- Improve the existing drainage erosion, and water stagnation by connecting natural groupings of sinkholes with both above ground and below ground moving water features.
- Use both pollution prevention and pollution treatment/recycling to make the water features in Carondelet Park healthy and safe.

To prevent water pollution:

- Plant and utilize native species of plants to reduce the need for fertilizers and pesticides.
- Use integrated pest management systems whenever possible in order to minimize the use of pesticides and avoid broad-spectrum pesticides.
- Remove storm water runoff from highways, streets and parking lots.
- Discourage the maintenance practice of mowing the grass very short, which stresses the plants, decreases groundwater recharge and increases soil erosion.
- Encourage the use of only aluminum cans or refillable glass bottles in the park.
- Enforce "pooper-scooper" laws to reduce the contamination of water resources by pet feces.
- Establish and maintain flow-through water features to reduce the



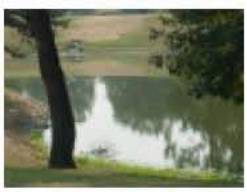
likelihood of algal blooms and subsequent dependence on algaecides.
- Inspect pipefittings regularly on underground and above ground storage fuel tanks for leaks.
- Create water connections that will trap sediments and debris.

To treat polluted waters:

- Develop isolated pockets of wetland flowers by planting them on level banks or in shallow water and preventing them from spreading by creating steep slopes and/or deep water on both sides.
- Develop a system of drop off structures, fountains and underwater aerators or diffuse bubblers to increase aeration of ponds, break down nutrients/other potential pollutants more effectively, and help avoid summer kill of fish.
- Develop a program to monitor water quality by periodically taking and analyzing water samples and benthos samples using biological indicators such as aquatic anthropods to help indicate water quality.
- Utilize testing data to determine the success of implemented water design measures and make necessary design modifications.

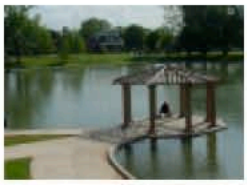
SOIL EROSION CONTROL

- Reduce soil erosion while improving soil resources generally with structural erosion practices, vegetative plantings and alteration of landscape maintenance operations.
- Stabilize wooded valleys by creating retention and/or detention structures to slow down run-off water providing grade control through the use of lesser grade control structures, such as "check slots", weirs, and pipes, which reduce "down cutting" or channel deepening.
- Reduce sheet erosion, create a more diverse plant community and provide a denser protective cover on the soil surface by providing additional vegetative plantings, establishing transition zones along woodland fringes and raising mowing heights/reducing mowing frequency in densely shaded areas.
- Establish new paved pathways to reduce soil compaction along heavily used footpaths.
- Create natural barriers to keep pedestrian traffic in designated areas and provide stability to eroding areas.
- Continue to restore curbing and storm drain inlets to park roads to minimize concentrated flows from roads and paved surfaces and to help prevent rilling and gullying.
- Stabilize shorelines with moist soil and emergent wetland plants to increase plant diversity and water nutrient usage and to reduce soil erosion along the banks.

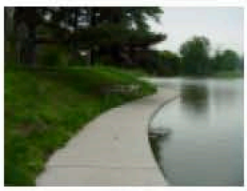


- Ensure that any reconstruction or new construction that increases the amount of impervious surfaces in the park is appropriately designed to accommodate related increases in storm water runoff that stresses the Park's water features and increases soil erosion.

SHORELINES

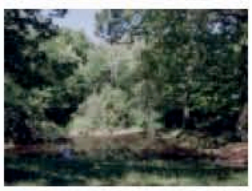


- Provide a diversely planted shoreline along water bodies in the park.
- Create edge and other landscape treatments that are most appropriate for each water body's designated use and character.
- Use mown or paved edges for fishing, viewing, touching the water or other recreation from the waters edge.
- Use naturalistic emergent and understory plantings for wildlife habitat, passive viewing and to deter edge recreation, such as fishing and hiking.
- Utilize stone outcroppings, boardwalks or viewing platforms in naturalistic areas to facilitate water access and recreation while protecting delicate plant communities and/or shoreline treatments.
- Intensify massings of plantings to accentuate curves or to hide areas beyond the curve, creating the image of a larger scale water body.
- Use evergreen trees in areas of high winter use.
- Minimize the areas of smooth bank edge treatments that are free of plants and debris, which may look attractive to some but are not well suited for aquatic wildlife.
- Adhere to the following principles when designing shoreline treatments:
    - Select wetland species that will stabilize the shorelines and banks of the park's water bodies and filter solids and pollutants out of the park's water system.
    - Select wetland plants that will tolerate a wide variety of urban conditions.
    - Select plant species that will tolerate mowing.
    - Emphasize planting of native vegetation.
    - Select plants that increase spring flowering display for the park and provide a high aesthetic appeal.
    - Avoid selecting plants that are characteristically aggressive.
    - Increase the park's biodiversity to reduce the chances for blight caused by insects and diseases.



LONG TERM

- Consider a long-term plan of creating circuitous water features with the intent of recycling it in order to reduce reliance on local water lines.
- Promote ecological education by diversifying the habitats for increased variety of plant and aquatic life.



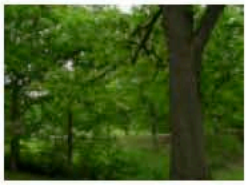
LANDSCAPE

GENERAL

- Approach the landscape plan considering both the typology of landscape and current trends in park design with existing conditions.
- Provide more views; more leaf and flower display; improved biodiversity and increased environmental health in the landscape system.
- Create ecological educational sites in the community in conjunction with the newly reconstructed habitats and native vegetative species. Include a bird watching area or sanctuary.

TYPOLOGIES OF LANDSCAPES

- The types of landscapes in Carondelet Park should be unified through the design of transitional areas of common elements. These transitional areas should be designed to achieve:
    - Continuity of space regardless of roads, paths or other barriers or disruptions.
    - Smooth transitions with occasional dramatic or abrupt changes where appropriate.
    - Site-specific variety with overall park unity through visual links between distinctly separate spaces.
    - Diverse edges of spaces, land uses, plant communities, roads and paths, transitions between vegetation types, light and shade conditions, creating a variety of dynamic places.

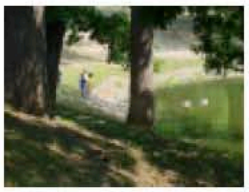


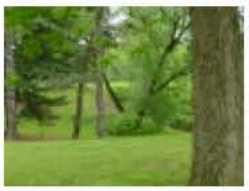
- Carondelet Park was designed mostly as an informal park with only slight formal moves. The formal moves in the park serve as a dramatic surprise when one encounters them, and should be accentuated in the transitional spaces. Design recommendations include:
    - Highlight highly regular, large-scale formal landscapes with multi-level, ornamental plantings for edge definition. These plantings should be consistent with the historic spatial character, site context and overall design of a space.
    - Use straight-line axes, dramatic curves and circles when designing formal landscapes.
    - Emphasize simplicity and cost effectiveness in order to maintain formal or regular landscapes with lower level maintenance budgets.
- Most of Carondelet Park was designed using informal landscapes with irregular forms and edges. Design Recommendations include:
    - Highlight highly regular, large-scale informal landscapes with multi-level, ornamental plantings for edge definition. These plantings should be consistent with the spatial character, site context and overall design of a space.

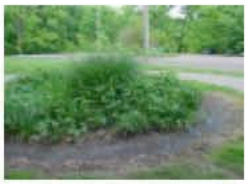
- Design linear landscapes in sweeping curves and bends, avoiding straight lines and unnatural or tight curves.
- Connect and unify many diverse spaces by creating visually open, linear corridors, some of which parallel the water system.
- Visually construct or "pinch" spaces at key locations to provide spatial diversity and to create the visual illusion of limitlessness along linear landscapes.
- Select plantings for road and path edges which reflect park location and associated plant composition (i.e. wetland plantings for path edge through an informal wetland area)
- Avoid a single planting theme for the entire park.
- Utilize trees with a high branching angle to provide adequate clearance for circulation.
- Reduce the scale and height of path edge plantings to match the more intimate human scale as opposed to the larger scale required for automobiles and buses.

PLANT COMMUNITIES

- Design the plant communities with the approach of determining what plants exist naturally on the site, select the desirable plant species, prepare the site for rehabilitation and then replant. This approach is most flexible for any height, level or size of plant and reduces maintenance costs and susceptibility to disease.
- Emphasize the use of native species of vegetation and reduce monoculture in order to reduce the need for fertilizers. Naturally sustaining native vegetation is less costly to maintain and lessens the risk of water pollution with fertilizer use.
- Use a natural design approach which:
  - Emphasizes planting of native vegetation.
  - Utilizes trees and shrubs that enhance the fall color display.
  - Utilizes trees and shrubs that highlight spring flower display.
  - Uses trees, shrubs and herbaceous species that have a high aesthetic appeal (i.e. decorative foliage)
  - Avoids plant species that are characteristically aggressive.
  - Increases the park's biodiversity to reduce the chances of natural catastrophes caused by insects and diseases.
  - Increases wildlife habitat for aesthetically pleasing species such as songbirds and butterflies.
  - Increases the vitality for the park's evergreen tree component-primarily coniferous trees.
  - Select plant species that will stabilize steep banks and reduce soil erosion.
- Use plantings that are typical of a particular site's topographic character, soil and geographic qualities, drainage, slope orientation, light/shade requirements, wind and element tolerance.

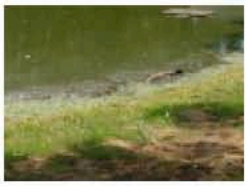






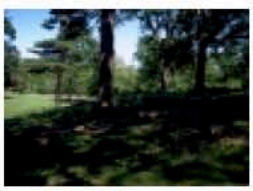
- Establish trees and shrubs of similar species and varying sizes in arrangements or communities over large geographic areas to achieve a naturalistic character and ensure future age and size diversity.
- Link numerous groups of mature native tree canopies to create a compact woodlands corridor with many layers of vegetation, including extensive under-story flowers in early spring.
- Relocate plantings at a young age, whenever possible and dictated by land use decisions, to improve the survival rate of these trees and reduce the need to provide new plantings elsewhere.
- Remove overgrowth and invasive species.
- Ensure that steeply sloped areas are planted with trees, shrubs and ground cover/perennials to reduce foot traffic, resulting in soil erosion and the need to mow while providing dramatic seasonal vegetative displays.

PUBLIC USE & SAFETY



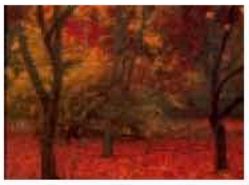
- Use plant material in a way that will not adversely affect park functions.
- Situate armed, thorned or mildly toxic plantings away from high use public areas where they can be viewed but not easily accessed.
- Avoid highly toxic plantings.
- Choose and arrange plantings to minimize areas for hiding in order to discourage criminal activity.
    - Situate densely planted areas away from paths and seating areas.
    - Discourage planting of densely planted shrubs and use multi-stem "clump" varieties of ornamental trees to create a naturalistic wooded effect rather than visually impenetrable vegetation groups.
    - Consider pathway lighting in subtle forms that light naturalistic areas.

WILD LIFE HABITATS



- Create specific vegetative communities throughout the park to provide seasonal habitat, cover and food for desired park wildlife and furnish vegetated links or corridors between the communities.
- Implement measures to control terrestrial, aerial and aquatic nuisance wildlife.
- Maintain some dead trees and down dead wood to provide wildlife habitat while taking into account the issue of public safety and landscape context when determining the location.

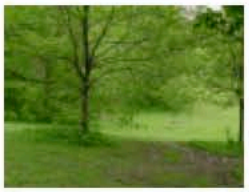
REFORESTATION



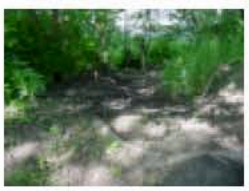
- Include estimates for how many trees the park can accommodate.
- Implement selected thinning of existing tree species and increase biodiversity by planting other native tree species.
- Update the existing tree survey and periodically update new tree plantings and dead tree removal.

MAINTENANCE

- Implement design measures to make landscapes more cost effective:
    - Avoid repeating planting of single species in order to reduce the impact of die-off of a single species from disease or for climatic reasons.
    - Use species with a common character (height, branching, form, color, etc.) in order to minimize visual effect if a species does die off.
    - Introduce new species that do not compromise existing aesthetic effects when retrofitting an existing diseased or declining single species landscape.
    - Replace trees lost due to decline with an identical planting if no other species can accomplish the visual effect.
    - Establish a maintenance/replacement endowment to cover the long-term high maintenance costs associated with frequent replacement.



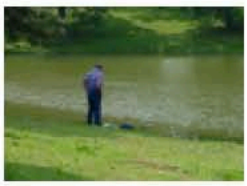
- Differentiate the uplands, lowlands and slope areas with tree density, pools of water and low plantings, respectively. Where drainage and water collection is treated underground, blend area with both wetland and corresponding woodland landscape.
- Fill smaller, scattered depressions to reduce standing water in the park.
- Rebuild tree density with native species throughout the passive corridor while decreasing density in geographical lowland areas of specific programmatic intent.
- Prune and maintain mature trees and saplings in order to prolong their life span.
- Create a new grounds maintenance manual for Carondelet Park.



UNPROGRAMMED PASSIVE RECREATION

GENERAL

- Create a passive open space system that is comprised of landscapes, landmarks and water features with varying scale, character, seasonal quality, use and visual drama.
- Create passive open space corridors to:
  - Reduce erosion and provide sediment control.
  - Help cleanse air and water.
  - Utilize trees and other plants to remove CO_2, CO and other toxic pollutants from the atmosphere while producing a net return of O_2.
  - Provide climate moderation in terms of summer cooling, wind control, etc.
  - Provide wildlife habitat and safe migration corridors.
  - Provide pedestrian and bike circulation systems.
- Emphasize the picturesque character of the park using the passive space to increase visual experience by including massings of trees to accentuate curves and create unfolding vistas.
- Create a more connected water system as a consistent piece that unifies the diverse qualities of the passive open space system.
- Provide the park user with the opportunity to conveniently circulate between all of the parks amenities and benefit from a total park experience. Connect all existing park and service facilities and active recreation entities to the passive open space system and each other.
- Coordinate path design with passive space features to maximize public contact.
- Consider increased use of the passive open space system for structured outdoor passive recreation which complements programming at existing park and service facilities, and active recreation entities.
- Utilize natural corridors to teach people about management practices that have been put into place to protect natural resources, such as mowing, etc.
- Create a natural open space corridor as "outdoor classrooms" for educational and interpretive programming, offering first-hand opportunities to observe wildlife and plant species in the native element and interpret human impact on the corridor's natural systems.



AMENITIES

- Upgrade and expand service and support facilities/amenities throughout the park for passive space users including: security stations with security telephones, bike parking, park information and maps.

PICNIC FACILITIES

- Provide a mix of forest settings and open, grassy, casual recreation areas for the location of picnic facilities.
- Create a variety of picnic grounds that vary in scale, character and usage based on the surroundings and public demand.
- Provide a range from small-scale grounds with tables to large-scale areas with shelters and open recreational space. Provide some grounds with formal shelters that are compatible with the landscape setting and surrounding architectural character.

PARK EDGES

- The park edge system should provide neighborhood connections and recreation spaces to improve upon passive use.
- Maintain existing and provide new public amenities along park edges such as crosswalks, yield signs, stop signs, pedestrian scale lighting and potentially educational or park signage.
- Provide an appropriately wide buffer between active recreation and the residential edges adjacent to the park and allow casual passive recreation and gathering for area residents.

FISHING

- Enhance the fishing activities around designated areas with increased amenities and aesthetically, more naturalized platforms.
- Promote fishing along designated water systems by increasing the biodiversity of aquatic life. Support the Missouri Department of Conservation's work with the lakes in the park to avoid winterkill of fish.
- Construct fishing platforms in allowable sloped areas to accommodate users with disabilities.

ACTIVE SPACE

GENERAL

- Design or retrofit all active recreation facilities and amenities to meet contemporary standards.
- Design athletic fields to meet typical daily and seasonal programming needs.
- Improve the visual effect of all active use spaces so as to relate better to the surrounding park character.
- Create multi-use, non-permit active spaces to allow casual active recreation, such as informal ball games and Frisbee, in addition to the traditional permitted active recreation, during peak periods on designated permit fields.
- Create a landscape plan that is aesthetically pleasing during inactive periods as well as functional during uses for game participants and spectators.
- Manage active spaces with common programming as systems that maintain the current balance of activities while serving park users and respecting the parks natural systems.

- Redesign and program overused spaces to reduce physical damage from overuse.
- Redesign some active spaces to achieve the best land use mix and interrelationship.
- Increase edge plantings to minimize the visual impact of backstops and dirt infields while framing grand scale, expansive, open green space.
- Develop solutions to drainage and erosion problems that are compatible with the water and passive open space system principles.

PATHS

- Promote active recreation throughout the park via a circuitous path system/systems.

ATHLETIC FIELDS & FACILITIES

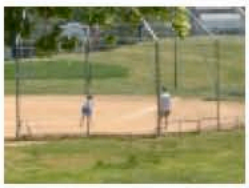
- Encourage weekend and daytime use to ball fields through the permitting section, either by marketing strategies, such as lower rates for daytime use, or by attracting new users, such as youth leagues, which prefer these hours.

- Provide public amenities to the areas around the ball field cluster to make them more family oriented and more attractive to park users.
    - Add all-season toilets.
    - Add attended lockers, showers, and changing areas.
- Redesign athletic facilities for greater operational flexibility,

environmental quality, participant and viewer comfort/convenience and aesthetic character.

  - Position backstops and dirt infields against the tree-lined edges, leaving a green swath down the center that is more flexible for field games and special events.
  - Leave center green swaths on athletic fields unprogrammed in off seasons to enhance environmental benefits.
  - Provide spectator and participant viewing areas beneath trees and on sloped areas around the perimeter of the ball fields.

- Provide adequate safety zones of separation between athletic fields that meet current design standards.
- Accommodate and encourage winter active recreation by providing adequate support facilities and amenities.



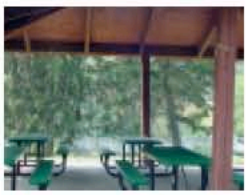
FACILITIES

GENERAL

- Maintain the distinctive character, quality of construction and individual architectural integrity of each building and structure within Carondelet Park.

BUILDING DESIGN

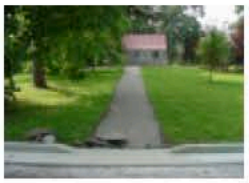
- Any modifications to existing buildings should be within the spirit and tradition of the original design, in order to ensure a compatible relationship.
- These design recommendations shall not be construed to prevent the ordinary maintenance or repair of any work of architecture or infrastructure, which does not involve a change in design, material, color or outward appearance of any structure. Small routine maintenance and repairs are necessary to prevent deterioration of building or landscaping elements. Routine maintenance is delineated by these guidelines and does not require approval of the Carondelet Park Implementation Advisory Committee.



- New or moved buildings should be positioned on their site so that building masses are complementary to the landscape and any adjacent existing buildings.
- As part of any maintenance and preservation, reconstruction, addition or demolition plan for any building, a detailed overall assessment and inventory of that building, any ornamentation and site relationships should be conducted together with research on the original design, previous design proposals and construction in that area.
- The following policies should be included in the design considerations:
    - Respect the existing diverse character of architecture in future designs.
    - Determine the exact location, condition and capacity of all existing infrastructure to identify long-term needs.
    - Coordinate planned infrastructure repairs and construction with proposed landscape and other park repairs to minimize disruption and redundant construction.
- All architectural improvements on buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places must adhere strictly to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects.

- All architectural improvements and new buildings should be of high quality and emphasize craftsmanship, detail and permanency of material.
- Reconstruct missing historic elements wherever possible.

- Increase the visual compatibility of all exterior building modifications to non-historic buildings or new buildings with surrounding architecture and landscape.
- All buildings should reflect that for the most part they are seen "in the round." Equal care for all design detail, ornamentation and space articulation should be taken with all exterior elevations.
- Locate all service buildings, loading docks and refuse dumpsters within buildings or screened from public views.
- Locate all mechanical screens, ducts, intakes and exhausts within buildings or screened from public views.
- Harmonize all exterior colors with the surroundings.
- No reflective glass should be used.
- Develop all signage attached to buildings to be kept to the minimum and be compatible with the design.
- Maintain the aesthetic integrity of internal and external architecture and site relationships in compliance with ADA guidelines.
- Include a detailed overall assessment and inventory of the existing and proposed site relationships; a demonstration of how the design proposals reflect the master plan requirements; and research on any previous design proposals and construction of that area with the plans for any new buildings.
- Preserve and maintain all public buildings in good condition.



BUILDING FUNCTION & USE

- Design all buildings to function as ecologically sensitive and energy efficient buildings. It should be the objective of any new building, or modifications or additions to an existing building that they are designed according to the highest and most environmentally responsible guidelines. Buildings can and should contribute to the ecology and natural systems of the park.
- Utilize the building and premises only for the uses permitted in the lease agreement or outlined in the Master Plan.
- Explore the creation of shared use facilities.
- Explore programming relationships to the adjacent landscapes. Increase the use of the outdoor rooms in the landscape.
- Encourage the schools, neighborhood institutions and other park facilities to view Carondelet Park as an outdoor educational room.
- Coordinate special events and annual calendars to maximize use of the shared facilities and minimize inconveniences.

BRIDGES

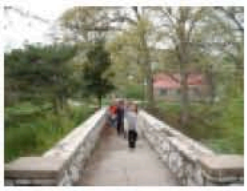
- Repair bridges that are in poor condition.

SITE FURNISHINGS

- Design site furnishings to fit their architectural, landscape and historic context.
- Discourage the use of "fake historic" site furnishings in favor of site furnishings which reflect the design period of a particular site or structure.
- Recast historic site furnishings in a manner consistent with the original design (or design intent if never implemented) if adequate documentation exists regarding detailing, materials and color.
- Utilize contemporary, state-of-the-art construction methods and materials as important design components and select colors for paint, site furnishings, architecture, materials and playground equipment that are compatible with surrounding landscapes.
- Consider a variety of landscape lighting methods, including uplighting vegetation, water lighting, foot level lighting of paths, as well as traditional overhead and bollard fixtures.
- Design and locate all items of street furniture in a manner compatible and harmonious with the style and landscape setting.
- Ensure the style of all freestanding light standards on any site is compatible with the period design of the site.
- Include minimal, non-obtrusive signage (both visual and non-visual) for each public facility. Create similar entrance signage at major entrances to park.

UTILITIES

- Consider lighting additional building exteriors to enhance appearance.
- Place all new utilities underground and in utility corridors, wherever possible, to maintain some order of location.
- Provide appropriate lighting along roads and in parking lots.
- Take into account the need for regional and neighborhood utilities in the detail design phase.

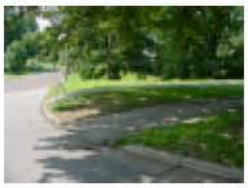


ACCESS, CIRCULATION & PARKING

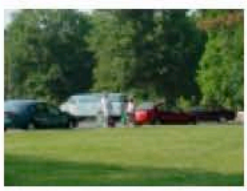
GENERAL

- Design of Carondelet Park's access, circulation and parking system concentrates on two key considerations: functionality and aesthetics.
- Develop clarity, legibility and capacity in the access and circulation plan. Entering the park from any access point should allow the visitors to quickly assimilate themselves into the park experience.
- Create a convenient approach to meet the needs of park patrons who wish to go to and between park destinations.
- Establish "access zones" which share facilities and infrastructure around neighboring park destinations.
- Integrate the park traffic systems with other park sites, destinations and systems.
- Minimize use of the park as a rush hour commuter route.
- Set realistic speed limits within the park, in consultation with enforcement officials and based on study data.

ROADS



- Design roads as scenic routes with views of prominent park features that:
    - Reflect the character of the landscape that they travel through.
    - Frame views of desirable features and away from undesirable ones.
    - Provide a means to access and view park landscapes, and architecture.
- Design roads in sweeping curves and bends, avoiding straight lines and unnatural or tight curves unless a part of a formally designed area.
- Provide a mixture of long and short views from the roadway system.
- Continue to update the roadways per the Parks Department plans.
- Accommodate the volume of traffic and number of lanes needed to handle the traffic flows.
- Access/service roads should be designed to be visually unobtrusive and should not encourage public vehicular use. Soft surface should be considered, with minimal roadway widths.
- Improve the plantings, park signage and lighting near park road intersections as amenities for vehicular traffic.
- Make aesthetic improvements to the eastern edge of park that are compatible with the State Highway Department's standards for safety.
- Implement landscape improvements along the highway right-of-way and fence line that are compatible with surrounding landscapes, to better blend the highway into its park environs.

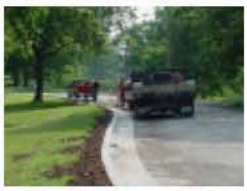


- Implement landscape improvements which reduce negative visual and audible effects of the highway, yet frame desirable views for highway motorists.
- Collaborate with the Highway Department and future highway planning efforts to extend the park's highway landscape improvements beyond the park, visually linking the park with downtown.
- Apply decorative landscaping, site furnishings and pavements to key portions of roadways, important intersections and crosswalks when compatible with site context.
- Consider development of on-street bike routes which link to regional path systems.
- Improve connections to the park across highway bridges.
- Collaborate with the Highway Department and future highway planning efforts with regard to existing planned interchanges, which are adjacent to or affecting the park.

INTERSECTIONS & ENTRANCES

- Promote the use of city wide public transit and connect its use to the park.
- Create pedestrian friendly entrances to the path system or park trail system at the adjacent bus stops on Holly Hills Boulevard near Grand Drive and on Leona Street.
- Reduce cut through traffic and high speeds and encourage pedestrian movement.
- Ensure that all pedestrian entrances are handicapped accessible, visually appealing and welcoming from the surrounding neighborhoods.

PARKING



- Design parking lots in shapes which best fit the site qualities while providing maximum parking efficiency.
- Design parking lots to play a visually subordinate, yet functionally supportive role for the park's landmarks and landscape systems.
- Avoid harsh angles and edges in parking lots which deter from spatial character and which create inhospitable spaces for paths and other landscape users.
- Increase the efficiency of existing and new parking lots and avoid single loaded parking, if possible.
- Utilize porous pavement such as stone chip or gravel wherever feasible in proposed new parking areas and reconstructed ones.
- Adhere to current City standards for parking lot design and landscaping.
- Landscape all parking lot edges of lots that abut a street or an adjacent landmark or landscape. The most substantial landscaping and screening should be along any edge that abuts a street.

However, site landscaping along sides and in the rear is important to protect the view upon approach, as well as from adjacent sites.

- The interior landscaping of parking lots should consist mostly of trees whose height and upper-level greenery will be visible from the street and will shade automobiles within the parking lots during hot summer days. Locate planting islands along paths that are located in parking lots to separate cars and pedestrians while creating a more pleasant experience.
- Increase patron awareness of parking areas through signage, paths and landscaping which directs them to the most appropriate lot or on-street parking for their particular destination.
- Determine the appropriateness of on-street parking on a site-by-site basis.